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# WAR DECLARATION IS MADE BY ITALY

Official Proclamation Signed by the King Fixes Today, May 24, as Commencement of War On Austria

ELEVENTH NATION TO ENTER GREAT CONFLICT  
Austrian and Italian Troops in Vast Numbers Are Arrayed Against Each Other Along the Mountainous Frontier

Most of the Austrian Warships are at Pola, the Great Naval Port in the Adriatic Sea—Whereabouts of the Italian Fleet is Unknown—Put to Sea Weeks Ago Under the Command of the Duke of the Abruzzi—Little of Importance is Reported From the Various Battlefields—United States is to Represent Austria in Italy and Italy in Austria.

Italy, the 11th nation to enter the world war, has thrown down the gauntlet to Austria. The Austrian and Italian troops in vast numbers are arrayed against each other along the mountainous frontier. Most of Austria's warships are at Pola, the great Austrian naval port in the Adriatic. The Italian fleet, now in dreadnoughts, put to sea from Spezia weeks ago under command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of King Emmanuel, and its whereabouts is not at present known.

The official proclamation signed by the king fixed May 24 as the commencement of the war, but almost immediately the Italian ambassador at Vienna presented the Austrian foreign office with the formal declaration and shortly afterwards Germany instructed her ambassador at Rome, Prince Von Buelow, to leave the Italian capital with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Baron Von Macchio.

In an official statement issued at Berlin, the German government says that by this attack against the dual monarchy Italy has also broken her alliance with Germany and that the loyal relationship existing with Austria-Hungary and the German empire remains unimpaired.

Expectancy of the action of Italy has rather dwarfed interest in other matters connected with the war, and strangely enough, the importance of the act of paramount importance during the last few days to attract attention. The battles both in the east and in the west are being fought much after the manner of the past six months, with losses on gains here and there.

Checks to the east of Paderborn, progress to the east of Paderborn and to the northeast of Notre Dame De Lorette and the capture of trenches near Neuville St. Vaast are chronicled by Paris. Heavy losses in men killed and captured are indicated in this report. In the east, in the vicinity of Jarrow and along the Italian front, the Austrians, according to Vienna, have repulsed the Russians. Otherwise no action is recorded in the general situation. In the north, the Italian army, Berlin claims a defeat of the Muscovites near Shavli and on the Dvubys river with the capture of some 2,000 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

**ITALY ISSUES PROCLAMATION  
DECLARING WAR ON AUSTRIA**  
Italians of All Classes Electrified by Swiftly Moving Events.

Rome, via Paris May 23, 11.55 p. m.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. With the issuance of the general mobilization, the Italian government issued a proclamation declaring war on Austria, which officially will begin tomorrow.

**Martial Law on Frontier.**  
Prior to this and after a lengthy consultation the Italian government has proclaimed martial law on the frontier and in the provinces bordering on Austria and the islands and coast towns of the Adriatic in a state of war, the purpose of which is to the establishment of martial law, the step usually preceding the formal declaration.

**Crowds Around the Quirinal.**  
Although drastic action has been looked for momentarily, Italians of all classes have been electrified by the swiftly moving events. The morning great crowds gathered around the Quirinal to await the situation, and the king for the purpose of discussing the situation and signing decrees.

**Premier Salandra Cheered.**  
When Premier Salandra and Signor Sonnino, the foreign minister, left the palace the people cheered them enthusiastically. The troops changing guards at the royal palace were the object of a stirring manifestation amid a shower of flowers. The king, General Zuppoli, minister of war and Vice Admiral Viale, minister of marine, remained in the palace. A considerable time after the others left and later they had a conference with Lieutenant General Cadenza, chief of staff and Vice Admiral Placido Revel, chief of the naval staff.

**Army and Navy Ready.**  
When the first blow will be struck cannot be foretold, but after many months of preparation the army and navy are greatly strengthened, and the navy, ready for whatever task may be set them, the few days to the Italian frontier, on the Austrian side, where feverish preparations have been going on for several days to make the fortifications impregnable and clear the way for effective artillery action.

**German and Austrian Ambassadors Still in Rome.**  
The German ambassador, Prince Von Buelow, and the Austrian ambassador, Baron Von Macchio, are still in Rome. The German ambassador, Prince Von Buelow, and the Austrian ambassador, Baron Von Macchio, are still in Rome.

**Two Torpedo Boats in the Dardanelles.**  
Paris, May 23, 10.35 p. m.—An official note issued tonight regarding the operations in the Dardanelles says that a British submarine sank two torpedo boats and two transports, one of which was loaded with troops. The text of the note is as follows:

"The Dardanelles two Turkish divisions, commanded by General Liman Von Sanders in person, have delivered a furious attack on the British fleet, which was in the Dardanelles. The British fleet, which was in the Dardanelles, was completely repulsed and suffered very heavy losses."

**SON SHOTS FATHER  
DURING FAMILY QUARREL.**  
A Well Known Norfolk Citizen in Hospital in a Critical Condition.

Norfolk, Conn., May 23.—As the Frank family, consisting of the father, mother, and three sons, were in the local residence, in a hospital in a critical condition with three bullets in his body, the father, who is now in a critical condition, was shot in the head by his son during a family quarrel. The father, who is now in a critical condition, was shot in the head by his son during a family quarrel.

**Passports Handed to Austrian Ambassador.**  
Rome, May 23, via Paris.—Baron Von Macchio, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, has been handed his passports at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon and will leave Rome tonight or tomorrow morning.

**Contentment may be better than riches, but they ought to go together.**

## Cabled Paraphrase

King Constantine I, Athens, Greece, May 23, via London.—King Constantine of Greece, who is ill with pleurisy, became more feverish after undergoing an operation yesterday. His condition is improving and he is expected to recover.

**No Correspondents With Italian Army.**  
Turin, Italy, May 23, via Paris, 11 p. m.—Commander in Chief Cadorna, Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino have agreed, says the Stampa, that no war correspondents shall be allowed with the Italian army and that the Italian press bureau shall operate in the same manner as do those in France and Great Britain.

**TEXT OF ITALY'S  
WAR PROCLAMATION.**  
Has Been Presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Amsterdam, May 23, 11.17 p. m.—A joint official statement by Great Britain, France and Russia, issued tonight, says: "For the past month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and help of the Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April at Erzerum, Bertsau, Moush, Geylan and on all Cilicia."

"The inhabitants of about a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated by the Kurds. The Armenian population of the district was exterminated. The Ottoman government at Constantinople is raving against the innocent Armenian population."

"In the face of these crimes committed by Turkey, the allied governments are publicly and solemnly protesting that they will hold all sublimers of the government, as well as such as their agents are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres."

**SENSATION IN WASHINGTON  
CAUSED BY ITALY'S ACTION.**  
Speculation on Military Effect of the New Operations in the Conflict.

Washington, May 23.—Italy's declaration of war on Austria created a sensation in official and diplomatic quarters here, for while the announcement was not unexpected, it was a surprise to many who had expected a more gradual approach to the conflict.

**THE BRITISH ARMY  
IS FORGING AHEAD.**  
Advanced Several Hundred Yards and Took Some Prisoners.

Paris, May 23, 10.55 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In the eastern theater the German army has advanced several hundred yards and taken some prisoners."

**CUTTING OFF GERMAN  
COMMERCE IN MEDITERRANEAN**  
May Cause Conclusion of Peace by Austria and Germany.

Washington, May 23.—The cutting off of commerce to Germany and Austria through the Mediterranean, it is thought in allied quarters here, will soon be seriously felt by the central powers and may even compel a compromise.

**Austrian Defenses Are Strong.**  
Should such an attempt fall through the resistance of the Italian army the Austrians are confident that they would have to resort to defensive measures against a certain invasion.

**BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS  
TWO TRANSPORTS WITH TROOPS**  
Also Sank Two Torpedo Boats in the Dardanelles.

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## Kurds and Turks Slay Armenians in Auto Accident

IN ABOUT A HUNDRED VILLAGES  
NEAR VAN.  
HELPED BY AUTHORITIES  
FEARED THEY MAY DIE

Manchester, Conn., May 23.—Four persons were so seriously injured that it is feared that they may die, and another was severely hurt when an automobile owned and driven by a Kurd turned turtle in outskirts of Manchester, Conn.

**Car Overturned When Emergency  
Brake Was Applied in Order to  
Avoid Striking a Car Coming from  
Another Direction—Details Lacking.**

At a late hour tonight Mr. Avery, who is superintendent of a Hartford machine shop, was unconscious and suffering from internal injuries; his daughter, Miss Wilfred, aged 15, has a fractured skull and broken elbow and collar bone; Hethelton W. Weir, aged 16, has a broken shoulder and a broken nose, besides internal injuries; Clarence Weir, his son, has several broken ribs and a fractured leg.

**Thrown Under Machine.**  
Mrs. Avery, wife of the owner of the car, was thrown under the machine, but she escaped with only severe bruise and contusions about the head and body. All the others were thrown clear of the machine.

Details of the accident have not been fully ascertained, but it is believed that the car was traveling at a fair speed and turned out to allow other machines to pass in order to avoid striking a car coming from another direction. The emergency brake was used with the result that the car turned over.

**BERLIN'S STATEMENT OF  
BATTLEFIELD OPERATIONS**  
Russian North Wing Defeated in the Vicinity of Shavli.

Berlin, May 23, via London, 2.55 p. m.—Fighting at close range at Givichy which, it was asserted, was going in favor of the Germans and the gain of some ground by them south of Neuville France, were the chief interests of yesterday on the battle front in France, according to the German official statement given out here tonight.

The eastern theater the Germans claim to have attacked and defeated the Russian north wing, taking 1,000 prisoners. Another 1,000 Russians were captured on the Dvubys river. The text of the statement follows: "In the western theater: Close fighting near Givichy continues and is favorable to the Germans."

"Further south a French attack on the road from Bethune to Lens, and on the Lorette Heights was repulsed. "North of Ablain the enemy, by a further advance, already announced, succeeded in capturing a small portion of our forward trenches. "South of Neuville we gained some ground and captured some French prisoners and two machine guns."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were severe artillery duels. In the eastern theater, in the vicinity of Shavli we attacked the Russian north wing and defeated it taking 1,000 prisoners. The German army counter-attack by night. "On the Dvubys river strong Russian attacks against the line Mityule-Zemigola were repulsed, 1,000 prisoners remaining in our hands."

"South of the Niemce river the enemy night attack to the north of Pilwicki failed. "In the southeastern theater: There is nothing new to report."

**36 YEAR OLD MAN  
KILLS TWO YOUNG GIRLS,  
And Takes His Own Life—Crime at  
Catskill Shrouded in Mystery.**

Catskill, N. Y., May 23.—Henry Lang, 36 years old, an Albany florist, today shot Ruth Hammer and Ida Beach, 13 and 14 years old, respectively, and later killed himself. The girls were slain in a grove north of the city. Lang killed himself in his room after leaving a note asking that a relative in Albany be notified.

The cause of the slaying is a mystery. Lang had been working here for two years and was slightly acquainted with the two girls, who lived near him. He is said to have occasionally sent them flowers, which they returned to him.

The shots were fired Lang was running out of the woods. Willard District Attorney Howard C. Wilbur, who released on suspended sentences, and the cases of the other seven put off for a hearing next Friday.

**Attorney-General Woodbury** began criminal action against the packing houses of Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. with the Memphis Telephone Co. and several independent companies in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri in competition with the Bell Telephone system.

**Mrs. Pauline Edwards of Brooklyn** lost a chamois bag containing jewelry valued at \$1,000 which she was carrying in her silk stocking. She found a large rent in her stocking and the bag gone when she returned from shopping.

**A contract for long distance business** was closed by the Postal Telegraph Co. with the Memphis Telephone Co. and several independent companies in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri in competition with the Bell Telephone system.

**Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. leader,** who recently finished a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for invading churches in the interests of union, played in the "Singing Sing" song, and expressed approval of the treatment of the prisoners.

**Harry J. Momchick of Huntington, W. Va.,** was declared by the supreme court today to be the owner of few dollars valued at \$15,000 found in the possession of Lawrence Robinson, who killed a police officer at Boston, in resisting arrest a year ago.

## Condensed Telegrams

The entire Swiss army has been mobilized. The Elizabeth, N. J., Board of Estimate announced a tax rate of \$2.

The French aviator Moreau fell 1,400 feet at Melun, near Paris, and was killed. John W. Blake was killed while painting a target in a shooting gallery in Boston.

Plans for a \$500,000 mausoleum for the late Adolphus Busch were drawn in St. Louis. Actual work in raising the submarine P-4 from the bottom of Honolulu harbor was begun.

Six hundred employees of the Whitaker-Glessner Steel Co. at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, went on strike.

Admiral Von Esen, commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, died of pneumonia at the marine hospital at Revel.

Three hundred heavy tank automobiles, said to be the most powerful in the world, are under construction in Cleveland.

Joseph Grant, aged 76, banker, coal operator and member of the 60th congress, died at his home at Leechburg, Pa.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Waltham Watch Co., in Boston, retiring directors were re-elected.

New York street fairs are returning to New York from the Panama-Pacific Exposition. "Nothing doing," they say.

Three freight vessels for the Clyde Steamship Co. are under construction at the Great Lakes Engineering Works at Detroit.

H. A. Thompson, an aviator, was seriously injured when he fell in a Curtiss machine at Paterson, N. J., while on a trial flight.

The big Brooklyn historical pageant was opened in the 23rd Regiment Armory. Two thousand prominent Brooklynites participated.

Former President Taft and 300 other visiting Yale alumni attended the convention in Kansas City of the Association of Western Yale Clubs.

Charles Perrassole, who stole \$120 from his father in New York and fled to Utica, and escaped from custody there, was arrested in Buffalo.

Recommendations to Congress for strengthening the navy will be withheld until the last possible minute, Secretary Daniels announced.

Anthony F. Wilding tennis champion, well known in America, who was killed recently at the Dardanelles, died while operating an auto-mitrailleuse.

Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, has left New York for Italy. He will be replaced in charge of all wireless stations used by the Italian army.

Five thousand men will be added at once to the army of the United States. Powder Co. plant at City Point, Va., bringing the number of employees to 15,000.

Bulletin posted in Chicago by employment agencies state that between 18,000 and 19,000 men will be needed next month in the harvest fields of Oklahoma.

While in the woods with a crowd of young folks near Heber Springs, Ark., Miss Ida Woods was bitten by an alligator and died a few moments later.

The Billy Sunday campaign cost the city of Philadelphia \$150,000, according to the certified statement published by the committee that had the campaign in charge.

In recognition of the work of the New York police during his recent visit there to review the police, Mayor Wilson has written a note of praise for their efficiency.

Improved working conditions have been promised 11,000 street car employees, at Chicago, who have made demands on the city for a wage increase and other concessions.

Ten auto loads of suffragists stormed the Standard Oil Works at Bayonne, N. J., and addressed 5,000 employees, who were dismissed a half hour earlier to listen to the speeches.

Thousands of men responded to the call of the city of Philadelphia to go to the front. The city of Philadelphia is now a city of soldiers.

A divorce from her thirteenth husband is being sought by Mrs. Polly Anne Strodes, aged 72, of Evansville, Ind., who says she has been married to her present spouse and wishes another.

Twenty-two men and one woman, alleged quack doctors, were arraigned in Special Sessions, New York. Six were fined, ten released on suspended sentences, and the cases of the other seven put off for a hearing next Friday.

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## WHAT ITALY HOPES TO GAIN BY WAR

Territory Sought Comprises 8,000 Square Miles, With Over a Million Population

HAS MORE THAN A MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

In Past Eight Months Italy Has Spent \$400,000,000 in Military Preparations—Her Heavy Guns Are Said to be Superior to Those of the Famous German and Austrian Type—Artillery Equipment Unexcelled in the World's Armies—Has a Powerful Fleet of Modern Warships—Italy's First Move on Land Undoubtedly Will be Against the Austrian Frontier.

Rome, May 23, 9.15 p. m., via Paris. May 23.—Contemporaneously with the issuance of the formal declaration of war, the Italian government tonight officially announced that it had declared war against Austria-Hungary.

Eleven Nations Now at War.

The entrance of Italy into the world war which began last August brings the number of states engaged in the conflict up to eleven. Italy allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882 in the triple alliance, was called upon last summer shortly after the assassination of the Austrian crown prince at Sarajevo, Bosnia, to support the German empire. She declined to do so, and there being a series of diplomatic negotiations which soon resolved themselves into efforts on the part of the Germans and Austrians to induce Italy to remain neutral.

Germany Tried to Restrain Italy.

Prince Von Buelow, an astute German statesman, whose wife is an Italian, was sent to Rome with instructions to do his utmost to save the month, but in vain. He offered Italy certain parts of the Austrian territory as the price of her neutrality, but her answer was always "It is not enough." It now appears that Austria did not really believe that Italy would enter the field against her.

People of Italy Demanded War.

In the meantime there had arisen in Italy a war party led by the "irreducibles" which made its efforts to force the government to enter the war in no uncertain terms. Despatches from Rome for months past have indicated that the sentiment for active intervention was growing stronger than that in favor of continued neutrality.

The Chamber of Premier Salandra resigned early in May. This was the signal for violent demonstrations in many of the important cities, all in favor of war.

Strength of Italian Army.

The age limit of active service in the Italian army is 40. Men between that age and 45 form the territorial army, consisting of eight classes, amounting to about 1,150,000 second line troops. There are also about 1,000,000 men in the reserve, exempt from military service who in case of urgent necessity could be called to the colors. The Italian army is a well equipped and well trained force. It is estimated that the Italian army has more than 1,000,000 men under arms.

Quiet While Waiting Call to Arms.

These evidences of the popular demagogues, however, did not prevent the government from making the announcement that the ministry of Premier Salandra would continue in office, whereupon there was an instant change of heart in the country. Having gained their point, the people quieted down as quickly as they had risen and awaited the call to arms.

Italy's Move on Land.

Italy's first move on land undoubtedly will be against the Austrian frontier. Large numbers of her troops are mobilized in this territory and the frontier of Austria-Hungary is on the other side of the boundary. The very mountainous character of the terrain against the opposing army face each other, the southern part of the Austrian Alps, promises operations and fighting of the most difficult nature.

What Italy Hopes to Gain.

One great purpose of Italy entering the war is to gain possession of "unredeemed Italy," a sweep of Austrian territory to the north and east near the head of the Adriatic sea. This region, which includes Trent and Trieste, is Italian in all but nationality. To attain it has long been her cherished ambition.

Territory in Dispute.

The territory in dispute may be defined as the sections of Austria south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Austria and Switzerland meet, eastward to the Carnio Alps and southward along the Italian Alps and again eastward so as to include the peninsula of Istria. The second includes the peninsula of Istria and runs northward to the Julian Alps and the Tagliamento and Save rivers. This territory is called "Italia Irredenta" (unredeemed Italy) because it once formed part of the Italian states of the middle ages and because the majority of the people are of Italian stock. It is the same reason the Dalmatian Islands are considered to be part of "Italia Irredenta."

Verona, Italy, May 23, via Paris, May 23.—In all the leading towns of the north of Italy, the triple alliance is reported to have arrested prominent persons whose names had been included in the list of hostages prepared for the Italian army.

Houses in the vicinity of the forts of Trent, Paderborn, Gardolo and Motarello have been burned up by the Austrian military authorities. In the forests and valleys trees have been destroyed so as to give a free range for the artillery.

Austrians are reported to have mined the monument erected at Trent to Dante and to have declared that it will be blown up if Italian troops approach the city.